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Suriname

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I. Introduction

1. Suriname is pleased to present its report to the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC).

2. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname, the government is committed to the promotion and protection of all human rights. Suriname will continue to cooperate with the Human Rights treaty bodies and other international bodies in its endeavor to ensure that the rights and freedoms of all that are present within Suriname's territory are observed.

3. The Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review considered Suriname's reviews at its 11th session in May 2011 and, subsequently, the Human Rights Council, at its 18th session, adopted the Outcome of the UPR for Suriname in September 2011. Noted, furthermore, are the dialogues with the Human Rights Committee in October 2015, and with the Committee on Racial Discrimination in August 2015. The dialogue with the Committee on the Rights of the Child is scheduled to take place during its seventy-second session from 17 May - 3 June of 2016.

II. Methodology and consultation process

4. This report was prepared under auspices of the Ministry of Justice and Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in consultation with other relevant stakeholders, civil society and NGOs. After the objectives were explained to the stakeholders in a first meeting, a draft report was distributed, followed by a second consultation in which the respective feedback was discussed.

III. Developments and implementation of the recommendation since the last review

5. The government of the Republic of Suriname has carefully reviewed the 91 recommendations received during its Universal Periodic Review in 2011. The current response reflects Suriname's continuing endeavors, in consultation with civil society and NGOs, to better protect and guarantee the human rights of all present within the territory of the Republic.

6. After acceptance of the recommendations, the government installed a commission to implement the recommendations and to monitor the follow-up. Results of the work of the Commission are reflected in this report.

7. Suriname did not accept all the recommendations made in the review process. Out of 91 recommendations, 33 were accepted immediately, and after consultation with the Council of Ministers another 32 recommendations garnered support.

8. This report addresses the recommendations by categories, which are:

- Women's rights;
- Children's rights;
- Trafficking in persons;
- Indigenous and tribal peoples;
- Education;

- Health;
- Prison;
- National Human Rights Institution;
- Death penalty;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Common Core document;
- Moiwana judgment;
- Poverty reduction.

A. Women's rights, discrimination and gender equality

9. In 2013, about forty (40) teachers from the upper secondary level were trained in gender and gender-related issues, including eliminating gender stereotypes.

10. In the same year, a training project named 'Intervention Domestic Violence religious leaders' was carried out. Eighty-eight (88) religious leaders from different religions (such as Christianity, Hinduism and Islam) were trained in topics such as domestic violence, the act in combating domestic violence, gender and human rights. In 2014, a three-day information session was held for young members of religious organizations, with the engagement of ten (10) religious leaders selected from the 2013 training 'Intervention Domestic Violence Religious Leaders'. During this session, the religious leaders shared information about domestic violence in relation to gender, religion and human rights. An additional objective was to enable the religious leaders to disseminate information within and outside their respective communities.

11. The Ministry of Home Affairs financially supports NGOs' projects to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. For example, in the District of Marowijne topics such as gender and gender equality were presented to the public by youth educators during a festival of art and culture. In the District of Nickerie information on gender equality was provided to the public by staff of the National Bureau for Gender Policy, during a Mini Bazaar, organized by the Sa'i Foundation. In 2015, male students from Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) received training in the prevention of and taking responsibility in cases of teen pregnancy. They also received information about gender, while the aspect of equality between men and women was emphasized.

12. The National Bureau for Gender Policy annually organizes awareness raising activities such as the publication of articles in daily newspapers, essay competitions, drawing competitions, promotion of slogans related to gender and gender based violence targeting various groups using bracelets, invoices of public utilities and paychecks of all civil servants through the Central Bureau of Mechanical Administration (Cebuma). These activities are conducted within the framework of Sixteen Days of Activism Against Gender Violence, during the period from November 25th (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) to December 10th (Human Rights Day). The awareness raising activities are not only carried out in the capital Paramaribo but also in the rural districts.

13. A four-day training session 'Intervention Domestic Violence' was held in 2015, free of charge, for artists, media and personnel from the public relations departments of various ministries. In this training, coordinated by the Bureau Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs, thirty (30) participants participated of which twenty (20) were women.

14. The ultimate goal of the training was to raise awareness among the participants regarding: domestic violence and the harm it causes; their critical approach in recognizing domestic violence in all its forms, and as a result; mobilizing colleagues in combating domestic violence. The participants were trained in subjects such as, what is domestic violence; the human rights and religious perspective on the approach of domestic violence; analysis of domestic violence statistics, etc. A direct result of this training was the publication of a column regarding domestic violence in a daily newspaper, written by one of the participants.

15. The Ministry of Justice and Police is in the process of drafting legislation to revise the Civil Code to address the situation in which women employed by companies in the private sector without the benefit of a Collective Labor Agreement, have no legal coverage for maternity leave services by their employers. Paid maternity leave for the private sector has been added to the draft Civil Code. Some companies have included paid maternity leave in their Collective Labor Agreement. For civil servants, paid maternity leave is covered by law.

16. In 2013 and 2014, a couple of staff members of the National Bureau for Gender Policy received training in the following: gender equality and gender mainstreaming; development of gender indicators and the collection of data on gender; and conducting a survey. In 2014, the gender focal points of the various ministries, together with the UNDAP chairs, were also trained in a basic training on gender equality and gender mainstreaming.

17. In 2015, the National Bureau for Gender Policy, was renamed the Bureau Gender Affairs (*Staatsblad (S.B.) 2015, no. 33*). The Bureau continues to improve its internal workings, and currently, the organizational structure with its various positions are being reviewed.

18. The Ministry of Justice and Police has executed awareness raising activities regarding domestic violence among the general public and has trained judges, prosecutors, social workers, and police and defense officials in the interpretation and implementation of the Act in Combating Domestic Violence. In 2013, officials and counselors were trained on the proper interpretation and implementation of the Act on Combating Domestic Violence. In various activities of the Bureau Gender Affairs, information was provided on the Act on Combating Domestic Violence.

19. Research regarding the nature and causes of violent behavior among male perpetrators has been conducted in the District of Nickerie, with the aim of gathering information for the development of intervention programs. In this research, twenty-eight (28) male perpetrators of domestic violence between the ages of 26 and 55 years and from different ethnic background, were interviewed. The research is currently in the final stage.

20. In 2013, the Ministry of Home Affairs installed the Commission on Legislation on Gender, comprising of representatives of various ministries, civil society including women's organizations, and the Anton de Kom University of Suriname. The Commission was tasked with, among others, identifying gender discriminatory laws and regulations, and proposing amendments to them. In January 2016, a working group was installed to amend the *Personeelswet* (Act on the regulation of the legal status of civil servants). With respect to government issued ID-cards, no act exists that regulates this.

21. In 2014, Suriname's National Assembly amended the Act on Regulation of the Surinamese Nationality and Residency (*S.B. 2014 no. 121*). Previous language of this Act was in violation of international standards, by differentiating in the treatment of men and women with respect to acquiring and losing the Surinamese nationality through marriage and divorce, enabling only non-national women (not men) who marry a Surinamese man to become a Surinamese national. The 2014 amendment reverses decades of gender discrimination in nationality laws. It brings Surinamese law in line with international

standards, in particular, article 9 (1) and (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), by removing all differentiations between men and women with respect to acquiring and losing the Surinamese nationality.

22. The 2014 Amendment of the Act on Nationality and Residency also changed the situation with regard to the nationality of children. Until then, the child of a Surinamese woman, born out of wedlock, not legally recognized by the father, but born in Suriname, could acquire the Surinamese nationality. Born elsewhere, such child would be stateless. The child of a Surinamese man acquired Surinamese nationality regardless of its place of birth. These prior provisions were in violation of CEDAW, Article 9 (2). According to the 2014 Amendment, a child is now granted Surinamese nationality automatically if its father or mother is of Surinamese nationality at the time of its birth (Article 3 (a) as amended), while the other conditions for a woman to confer her nationality to her child have been removed. The explanatory memorandum to the Act states that this amendment "demonstrates the full equality of men and women (father and mother) before the Act in the establishment of the nationality of the child at birth". Article 3 (c) of the 2014 Act retains the provision of granting Surinamese nationality to any child born on the territory who would otherwise be stateless, and Article 4 (b) retains the provision granting Surinamese nationality to foundlings or abandoned children in the country, whose parents are unknown.

23. In 2015, the National Assembly revised the Penal Code. Some of the revisions improve the legal position of individuals, including women. Some amendments made are: the increased maximum penalty and exclusion of release on parole for certain offenses such as sexual offenses, murder, manslaughter, serious drug- related crimes, cyber-crime and terrorism.

24. Amendment of articles 15 (2), 41, 57, and 73 (1) of the Election Act, took place in March 2005. The list of candidates and the election register no longer automatically register married women or widows under the name of their husband or late husband. Women are now being registered under their maiden name and have an option to make a special request to add their husband's name. During the general elections of 2010, for the first time one-thousand three-hundred and sixty (1360) married women made use of this option and registered under their maiden name, adding the name of their husband, while another 297 registered adding the name of their late husband.

25. Draft legislation on 'Sexual harassment at the Workplace' has been formulated as a combined effort of the Ilse Henar Foundation for Women's Rights (NGO) and the National Bureau for Gender Policy of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and as a result of the 3 year program (2008–2011) on the prevention and elimination of sexual harassment at the workplace, as implemented by the Foundation. Discussion on the draft is continuing at several national platforms, involving all relevant stakeholders.

26. On April 27, 2012 the Stalking Act was adopted. According to this Act, preventive measures can be taken by the Public Prosecutor to protect those who feel violated. With regard to stalking, one-hundred thirty-seven (137) cases were registered, in the period 2012 – 11 April 2014, at the Office of the Attorney General. Ten (10) cases were referred to the judge, restraining orders were granted for six (6) cases, twenty-six (26) cases were conditionally dismissed, and thirty-six (36) cases were settled by the Public Prosecutor.

27. The Gender Work Plan has been formulated and contains six priority areas: decision-making, education, health, labor, income and poverty, and violence (domestic violence and sexual violence). The Gender Work Plan 2013 is currently being evaluated.

28. In 2014, the 'National Policy Plan Structural Approach Domestic Violence 2014-2017' was formulated by the Steering Group Domestic Violence (in which officials from 6 ministries are represented) in collaboration with the Platform Approach Domestic Violence,

which consists of representatives of relevant NGOs. The Ministry of Justice and Police has presented this plan for approval to the Council of Ministers.

29. In February and June of 2012, the National Assembly organized round table discussions aimed at sensitizing members of parliament and leaders and representatives of political parties, including women representatives, on the empowerment of women in political parties and the involvement of women in decision-making structures and at mobilizing commitment to the candidacy of women in the general elections of 2015. As an outcome of both workshops, the Speaker of the House, a female herself, commissioned the political parties to develop an action plan.

30. In 2014, the National Assembly carried out the project 'More women in decision-making 2015'. The purpose of the project was to mobilize commitments from political parties to nominate more women as candidates for parliament, in management positions or political administrative positions; to strengthen self-confidence and self-awareness of politically active women within political parties or potential female candidates (how to present yourself); increase awareness on the importance of having more women in politics. The activities in this regard included roundtable discussions on "Gender and Politics" with political parties represented in parliament; training sessions with politically active women and potential female candidates; and exposure of female candidates for parliament.

31. The major aim of the activities was to strengthen the capacity of women within the political parties and to increase the number of women in decision-making bodies after the elections in 2015. In the period 2014-2015, the project 'More female leadership in 2015', aimed at encouraging the increase of female leadership at the political administrative level, and in the private sector, was carried out by STAS International (NGO), supported by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The development of a database of highly educated women was part of this project.

32. As a result of above-mentioned activities, parliament saw an increase of female members as follows. At the 2010 general elections, the number of women elected to the National Assembly was 5 out of 51 seats (10% female, 90% male). After the general elections held in May 2015, 13 women were elected out of 51 seats (25% female, 75% male).

33. After the elections of May 2015, the Bureau for Gender Affairs sent an open letter to the media, calling upon the new government to nominate and appoint women on equal terms with men to various public decision-making positions, in view of the principles of democracy.

34. In the public sector a fixed salary is maintained for officials with similar job functions and positions as mandated by the *Functie Informatie Systeem Overheid* (FISO). Private companies with a Collective Labor Agreement also have wage ranges. With regard to small companies, mostly family-owned, it is unclear how the wage structure looks like. Measures to increase employment opportunities are directly related to poverty reduction. To eradicate poverty and strengthen social protection, a national social security system has been established through the adoption and implementation, in 2014, of three (3) social laws, namely the Minimum Hour Wage Act, the National Pension Benefits Act and the National Basic Health Insurance Act. Major beneficiaries of these interventions are women, considering they are over-represented in lower income groups, and considering the growing number of female heads of households.

35. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has promoted a number of policies and actions aimed at eliminating factors which tend to perpetuate gender inequalities. The Basic Education Improvement Project (BEIP) management, e.g., has been instructed to include gender equality in the implementation of BEIP II 2012-2016. In 2012 and 2013, information on gender and gender related violence was provided to students from junior

and senior secondary schools by the Foundation Stop Violence Against Women, at the request of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Religious leaders and teachers from secondary schools received training in gender and gender related issues, such as domestic violence, from the Bureau for Gender Affairs.

36. Teachers have been trained by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture on gender and human rights, to enable them to play an effective role in the Basic Life Skills Program. The Advanced Teacher Training Institute (IOL) teaches the subject Gender, Power and Culture within the course Dutch Language. In 2013, the government hired expertise from NGOs, in particular the 'Foundation Projekta', to provide gender training. Text books and illustrations related to different disciplines (history, nature education, and geography) have been revised in order to present a more gender balanced perspective. The Bureau for Gender Affairs and several NGOs are also addressing the issue of gender stereotyping. Projekta, e.g., has developed gender awareness materials for radio and television, and disseminates these through NGO partners and the government.

37. The Ministry of Health has developed a number of significant policies and plans of actions, aimed at increasing access of women to health, guided by a human rights based approach and a gender perspective, i.e.:

- National Strategic Plan HIV 2004-2008 and 2009-2013; the plan for 2014-2020 is in draft;
- National Strategic Plan Renewal and Strengthening of Primary Health Care 2014 – 2018;
- Safe Motherhood and Neonatal Health Action Plan, based on the Safe Motherhood Needs Assessment 2014;
- National Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy of Suriname, 2013-2017.

B. Children's rights

38. The Republic of Suriname ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on March 1, 1993. In 2012, Suriname signed both Optional Protocols to this Convention — on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. On May 18, 2012, Suriname ratified the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. In the context of the latter, the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs organized a march on July 20, 2012 to raise awareness among the general public regarding the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. This march was organized in collaboration with the NGO *Mati Fu Teego* (Friends Forever).

39. Article 9 of the Compulsory Military Act of Suriname states that as far as the law provides otherwise, all males, holders of the Surinamese nationality, residing in Suriname and between the ages of 18 and 35 years, are obliged to serve in the armed forces. According to this Act, Suriname is in compliance with the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. Regarding the Optional Protocol on a Communication Procedure, the relevant departments of State are studying the effect, impact and consequences that such ratification will have on the nation.

40. The State wishes to emphasize that all forms of corporal punishment in all settings have been removed from law.

41. The Integral Policy for Children and Adolescents (2012–2016), includes a section that specifically focuses on combating all forms of violence against children. The

Presidential Task Force on Integral Policy for Children and Adolescents is currently working on updating the priorities for the new plan of action.

42. In the fight against child abuse and in support of the eradication of sexual exploitation, amendments to the Penal Code were adopted, specifically focused on the protection of children. Thus, child prostitution and indecent acts with minors are now punishable under articles 303a and 303b. The existing article on child pornography (art. 293) was expanded, while the addition of articles 295 through 306, also aim at protecting juveniles. A specific act was adopted to supervise all places of special care in order to regulate the establishment of those institutions, and to better protect the minors (*Wet Opvanginstellingen, S.B. 2014 no. 7*).

43. To commemorate International Day on the Rights of the Child, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing organizes several activities for children, spread out over the year. These activities have an educational character and include the placement of billboards for the promotion of children's rights across the country.

44. In 2014 and 2015, the Ministry of Justice and Police conducted pilot projects to raise awareness with respect to violence against children. Activities for children, such as drawing competitions and radio programs, were the outcome of a survey on, among others, violence against children in Moengo, Sophia's Lust and Goejaba. These activities are being evaluated and a follow-up is planned.

45. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing has the following benefits and services in place to combat child labor:

(a) financial aid to purchase school uniforms;

(b) medical insurance for national with low or no income;

(c) general child benefits;

(d) provision of food stamps;

(e) contribution and aid in crisis situations;

(f) social welfare for persons with disabilities;

(g) social welfare for families with low or no income;

(i) counseling, including by child psychologists, and through the Child Help Line (#123), which provides anonymous counseling by phone to children.

46. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, furthermore, has done research on the child protection situation in Suriname and on developing a toolkit for a child protection system. The aim is to create a network in which all stakeholders — government and non-government — are involved and connected to each other in order to identify problems at an early stage regarding children, so that there can be an immediate response to help the children.

47. In order to meet the requirement, set out in article 5 of the ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (ILO Convention no. 182, 1999) — namely to establish a mechanism that should ensure that implementation of Convention no. 182 takes place in a proper manner — the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (*NCUK*) was established for an indefinite period of time. The duties and powers of the NCUK are regulated by decree *(S.B. 2008 no. 115)*.

48. The National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor is a coordinating, monitoring and advisory body tasked with, among others, formulating a Policy and Action Plan to eliminate child labor in Suriname. Stakeholders with respect to child labor and its worst forms are the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Justice and Police, the Ministry of

Education, Science and Culture, the Ministry of Welfare, and the Ministry of Regional Development.

49. A national action plan for the eradication of child labor is considered an effective and adequate instrument to evaluate and analyze the national efforts made in confronting child labor. Domestic law and national policy are evaluated on a regular basis. The NCUK is in the process of finalizing the next national action plan, after organizing a workshop with stakeholders in 2015.

50. As part of the national action plan for the eradication of child labor, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing has developed the Conditional Cash Transfer Program (CCT-program), to financially accommodate families who feel compelled to let their children work to contribute to the family's income. Through the CCT-program, a project funded by the Inter Development Bank (IDB), the government provides financial assistance to families, subject to their children complying with certain conditions, such as the obligation to attend school and perform well. This prevents children from falling into the dangers of child labor. Due to administrative constraints, the CCT-project suffers some delay.

51. With the revision of the Penal Code in 2015, the minimum age for criminal responsibility has been raised from 10 to 12 years — an improvement compared to the previous Act.

C. Trafficking in persons

52. The national strategy to combat trafficking in persons, titled 'Roadmap Suriname Combating Trafficking 2014-2018', was approved by the Council of Ministers on April 16, 2014 *(Order 2014, no. 383)*. The strategy lays down the common theme through which all stakeholders will work together in the fight against trafficking in persons. Implementation of the policy will be evaluated, in part, based on the following projected outputs:

- The scope of trafficking in persons in Suriname has been adequately mapped in accordance with international reporting obligations;
- A comprehensive and detailed analysis of the stakeholders has been made and partnerships are formalized;
- The community is informed about this phenomenon, nationwide;
- There are formal structures in place to continuously combat trafficking in persons;
- There is a comprehensive legal framework, and relevant conventions have been ratified and implemented.

53. To implement the national strategy to combat trafficking in persons, adoption of new or amended legislation is not necessarily required. The proposal regarding the new government infrastructure for combating trafficking in persons, namely 'CHAIN Structure 2.0' has also been approved. The strategy and the new government infrastructure go together. The new infrastructure is, in fact, necessary to successfully carry out the strategy.

54. When the new government infrastructure, contained in the CHAIN Structure 2.0 comes into effect, all ministries will be compelled to obey the infrastructure in the fight against trafficking in persons.

55. The national strategy to combat trafficking in persons takes into account all victims, including women and children. In preparing for this strategy, the vulnerability of women and children exposed to trafficking was taken into account. In this context, organizations that are committed to the human rights and other interests of women and children, were invited to the stakeholders' meetings. Among these organizations are: Foundation Stop

Violence against Women, Maroon Women's Network, Bureau Women and Child Policy, Working Group Integrated Child and Youth Policy, National Commission on the Eradication of Child Labor, Bureau of Rights of the Child and the Foundation for Children.

56. Annexed to this report is a list of the statistics on trafficking in persons, issued by the Bureau of the Public Prosecutor (Annex 1.) The list provides aggregated data in detail of the case, such as gender and age of the victims, and nationality of the victims and the perpetrators. The Public Prosecutor works closely with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Unit of the Police, and the Multidisciplinary Commission Anti-Trafficking in Persons. The work of the Commission, whose term expired in 2015, is being continued by a new multidisciplinary working group 'Anti-Trafficking in Persons', installed on January 22, 2016 by the Minister of Justice and Police. This working group, headed by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Police, must undertake action before the end of March 2016. One of its tasks is to combat child exploitation in and surrounding the village of Apoera, District of Sipaliwini. The capacity of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Unit of the Police will be strengthened.

57. From the statistics obtained from the Public Prosecutor with regard to cases of trafficking in persons occurring in the period 2004 through August 2015, it appears that in this period 40 cases of trafficking in persons were investigated and prosecuted. The suspects were convicted and sentenced for sexual exploitation, forced labor, whether or not including sexual exploitation and smuggling of persons. In 20 of the 40 cases the victims were younger than 18 years of age. Poverty is an important risk factor for trafficking in persons. This was expressed during the treatment of penal cases involving trafficking in persons. The State argues that if people are taken out of poverty, the chance to become a victim of trafficking in persons also decreases. In line of this view, three social laws were adopted in 2014 within the framework of the eradication of poverty. These laws work preventively when it comes to trafficking in persons.

58. Within the framework of prevention of trafficking in persons, the State regularly publishes warnings through the media and the internet to make society aware of misleading calls for job application. With regard to the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of trafficking in persons, the State has introduced fast-track proceedings in cases of labor violations involving exploitation in the workplace (Ministerial Order of October 24, 2014, J. No.14/0566, *S.B. 2014 no. 158*). Furthermore, training and workshops were provided for relevant groups so that cases of trafficking in persons can be detected at an early stage.

59. The government has provided training for, among others, members of the judiciary, law enforcement officials, immigration officers and groups from civil society. The efforts in this area will be intensified. With regard to foreign victims of trafficking in persons, the government is considering various legal alternatives to deportation.

D. Indigenous and tribal peoples

60. With respect to land rights issues of Indigenous peoples, Suriname's situation is unique in comparison to other countries, in that Suriname's population includes two tribal peoples, the Indigenous and the Maroons, as well as several other multi-cultural groups, all of whom are entitled to a just distribution of the benefits of Suriname's land and natural resources. In this regard, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous People, Prof. James Anaya was invited to make a landmark visit to Suriname and assist the State in its efforts to recognize land rights of the Indigenous and Maroon peoples. Prof. Anaya endeavored to provide technical assistance to the State in its efforts to recognize collective land rights. In the report of his visit, Prof. Anaya included some critical remarks and noted that he is looking forward to further provide his expertise to the cause. Suriname intends to request the expertise of Prof. James Anaya when the moment calls for it.

61. Since 2010, the government of the Republic of Suriname has a new approach to resolving the issue of land rights, taking the position that it must fit within Suriname's constitutional order. The Constitution of the Republic of Suriname, which is the supreme law of the land, takes into account the multi-cultural composition of our nation, the indivisibility of the territory of the Republic and the harmony and peacefulness that is typical of our beloved country. Suriname is also resolved to an integral approach, which means that the issue will be addressed in its entirety. Another element of the new approach is that the Indigenous and Maroon peoples are considered partners in addressing this national issue and not as a party against the State. Therefore, the Government will not support proposals containing elements that allude to separatist sentiments. Suriname has taken this position in communications with the Inter-American Court on Human Rights, noting that certain measures proposed or ordered by the Court prove to be difficult, if not unworkable.

62. In various correspondence with the Inter-American Human Rights System (Commission and Court), the State has expressed that its view on the situation of the rights of Indigenous and Maroon peoples in Suriname is unchanged. The State has commenced actions to resolve the collective land rights of the tribal peoples. In practice the principle of free, prior and informed consent is already being implemented. The State is now in the process of formally recognizing the traditional authorities of the tribal peoples through legislation. Clear structures of consultation with these communities must be agreed upon.

E. Education

63. Education on human rights in Suriname is provided by the Anton de Kom University of Suriname, the FHR Lim A Po Institute, and the Institute for Nature and Technology.

64. To improve the quality of education, the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has undertaken the following actions:

- purchase of new school materials (textbooks, furniture etc.);
- strengthening the capacity of Inspectors to monitor the quality of the education and for guidance to teachers;
- creation of a division specifically for in-service training of teachers on a regular basis;
- reform of the teacher training colleges in order to meet the needs of the Future Student;
- drafting of programs to implement ICT in education.

65. Access to education has been guaranteed by ensuring that primary education and secondary education at lower level is free of charge. Financial contribution for materials is set at SRD 10 (USD 2.45) and SRD 35 (USD 8.65), respectively. Students who cannot afford the contribution receive financing of materials from the government. Secondary education at upper level carries an enrollment fee of SRD 250 (USD 61.72). Financing for the enrollment fee or for materials is also available for the latter students who are unable to pay it. The government also offers free transportation to and from school for students living at a great distance.

66. Many new classrooms were built in de past five years, to accommodate the growing number of students. The Hostel in Atjoni in the District of Sipaliwini is ready for students at lower level secondary education, so that they will not have to leave their villages and move to Paramaribo for their education.

67. Compulsory Education is currently set by law for the ages of 6 to 12 years. The Ministry of Education is updating and expanding the Education Bill for Primary and Secondary Education at Lower Level. A major update will be the extension of compulsory education to the ages of 4 to 16 years. The Ministry of Education is implementing a pupil tracking system.

68. To prevent dropouts, a system is introduced that trains teachers to become a guidance counselor to help students who are in need.

69. There are a total of 92 schools in the interior. 17 schools are in Indigenous areas, 66 schools are in Maroon areas, and 9 schools are in Moengo and Albina which are located in a 70% Maroon area. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture is making efforts to provide the number of qualified teachers required for these areas, and is quite successful. Considerable investments were made in infrastructure, nationwide, with a special focus on rural areas and the interior.

70. Aiming for a higher enrollment, since October 2012, primary education is free of charge for all. The new Education Bill is in draft. Currently, the Ministry of Education is working with the private sector to reform the vocational training, especially for children with disabilities. More schools for Special Education are in planning. Existing schools will be made more accessible for those with a disability.

71. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing provides vocational training to persons with disabilities, aged 14-24 years, through its 'Foundation Training Projects for Juveniles with Disability in Suriname'. With this training, the recipients are given the opportunity to work in order to meet their own level of welfare. The foundation implements the goal set in the Development Plan 2012-2016, namely "the role to play by creating conditions for the promotion of the welfare of people with disabilities." The vocational training courses are: mechanical woodworking, textile handicrafts, construction carpentry, metalworking and horticulture. A course on ICT was started in October 2015.

72. On September 25th, 2015 the National Assembly approved the accession of Suriname to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In anticipation of this, the State has executed the Policy for People with Disability 2005 – 2010. A number of issues in the field of law and legislation, education and training, recreation and sports, and transportation have been addressed and realized. The following can be listed:

- The minimum standards for services, provisions and institutions for people with disability were drafted and adopted through the Act Alternative Care *(S.B. 2014 no. 7)*, which applies to registered alternative care institutions;
- the Commission Supervision on Child Care Institutions (CTK) looked at care institutions for people with disability;
- A Bill 'Provision for People with Disability' (*VMB*), which regulates the socio-economic security of this group, is being prepared;
- The Foundation Training Projects for Juveniles with Disability in Suriname has the objective of teaching skills to children and juveniles with a learning disability between 14 and 20 years of age, so that they can actively contribute to the labor market in Suriname. The foundation provides vocational training in machine woodworking, textile handicrafts, construction and woodworking, metal working and horticulture;
- A lesson plan was published in the period 2008–2011 for teachers in primary education, on how to deal with people with a disability, in particular children;
- The Care for Persons with Disability (*Dienst Gehandicapten Zorg*), in cooperation with the Commission Policy for People with Disability, conducted a customer

satisfaction study among the customers of special care transportation, and made an inventory of the provisions and need for care transportation. The data collected is currently being processed;

- A study into the staffing situation at institutions, focused on people with disability, was also done by the Care for People with Disability, in cooperation with the Commission Policy for People with Disability.

73. Furthermore, the Government has realized a number of awareness-raising programs in the period 2010–2015, including media campaigns. In 2016, the evaluation of the awareness-raising programs will take place.

F. Health

74. In 2014, the Act on National Basic Health Insurance was adopted (*S.B. 2014 no. 114*). Legislation regarding the Basic Care System has also been approved by Parliament and came into force on October 9, 2014. All children from birth to the age of 16 are covered for free basic medical care/insurance.

75. In 2012, under the direction of the Ministry of Health and the Psychiatric Centrum Suriname, and in collaboration with the Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and other partners, Suriname developed the National Mental Health Plan 2012-2016, with a two-year action plan for 2012-2014. Subsequently, the Government formulated a Policy Plan Mental Health 2015-2017. Within this framework, activities are geared towards strengthening effective leadership and management for mental health care. The activities are mainly aimed at formulating and, where necessary, amend, legislation in the field of mental health care.

76. Development of the Mental Health Plan for Suriname began during 2009, after the implementation of the World Health Organization-Assessment Instrument for Mental Health Systems (WHO-AIMS). Consultations at the national level began during the same year with a workshop that included the participation of a large number of stakeholders: representatives from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and Police, the Ministry of Defense, General Hospitals, Primary Health Care institutions, the Bureau of the Homeless and different religious and non-religious based NGOs, involved with substance abuse issues. The workshop was aimed at identifying components to develop a plan of action and to identify gaps and priorities for implementing an integrated approach for mental health.

77. Among the relevant issues identified during the workshop were, legislation and human rights, distribution and training of human resources, quality improvement of psychiatric services, inter-sectoral collaboration, psychotropic drug procurement and distribution, promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and financing.

78. Three strategic priority areas, with associated key activities, have been emphasized as mainly driving the reform process:

- decentralization of psychiatric care;
- integration of mental health care into primary health care; and
- strengthening the mental health information system.

79. Due to a lack of central coordination, the Mental Health Plan for Suriname was not executed according to the work schedule. In 2014, the Ministry of Health appointed a National Focal Point for Mental Health. After an inventory was made of current services and service providers in mental health care in Suriname, and aligning the National Mental Health Plan 2012-2016 with the WHO Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020 and the

PAHO Regional Strategy on Mental Health 2015-2020, a stakeholders conference was held to discuss the adjusted plan. The adjusted plan builds upon the previous plan, and is therefore an addition and not a replacement.

80. With regard to detainees' right to medical treatment, the Government emphasized that with respect to a suspected case of HIV, medical examination is done after consultation with the prison physician. As concerns TBC, there is a program to annually screen all the detainees and prisoners. Suspect cases will be separated and the involved detainees will be transferred to other locations (jail, prison or medical center) and receive treatment. The penitentiary official is not trained to handle or deal with mentally ill detainees. For these cases, professional psychiatric help will be made available.

81. The Ministry of Health has developed significant policies and plans of actions, aimed at increasing access for women to health, guided by a human rights based approach and a gender perspective, i.e. the National Strategy Plan HIV 2004-2008 and 2009-2013; the plan for 2014-2020 is in preparation; the National Strategic Plan Renewal and Strengthening of Primary Health Care 2014-2018; Safe Motherhood and Neonatal Health Action Plan, based on the Safe Motherhood Needs Assessment 2014 and the National Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy of Suriname, 2013-2017.

82. Although evaluation of the National Strategy Plan HIV 2009-2013 has shown that steps have been made forward, especially in the sustainability of funding for the response (Anti-Retroviral medication is fully funded by the government), challenges still remain. The biggest challenge lies in increasing awareness and establishing responsible behavior in general, but particularly in identified vulnerable groups such as youth, men having sex with men, and sex workers. To guarantee good health, the emphasis in the general policy will be on behavioral change and integrate HIV in communication to stop the alarming rise of chronic diseases.

83. A third HIV National Strategic Plan (NSP) for the period 2014-2020 is in draft. This is mentioned in the report 'Suriname AIDS Response Progress Report 2015', which has been forwarded by the Ministry of Health to UNAIDS. The NSP is aligned with national development and health sector strategies, and is based on regional and international recommendations. The focus of the third HIV-NSP is on the achievement of Universal Access, with priority areas such as prevention and treatment and care. In addition, cross cutting issues such as multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation, integration, capacity building, strategic information and human rights and equality, are taken into account.

84. All pregnant women receive some type of prenatal care and 90% of all births take place in health care facilities attended by skilled health personnel. Suriname is still concerned about the high rate of maternal mortality. The national capacity will be strengthened in emergency obstetric care and the registration system, including investigations of maternal mortality cases, in order to keep the mortality rate as low as possible. Suriname completed a Safe Motherhoods Needs Assessment in 2010. The Safe-Motherhood Action Plan includes also actions in the area of child mortality.

G. Prison

85. The treatment of prisoners is in conformity with the UN rules regarding the treatment of prisoners. According to article 80 of the Penitentiary Act, the prisoners are allowed to submit complaints about mistreatment with every Correctional Officer, social worker or the Management. Every complaint will be investigated.

86. Regarding improvement of prison conditions, the following is applicable: The prisons are cleaned daily; the prisoners must be clean and hygienic; they are provided with clothes and a hairdresser is available; a variety of food is offered to the prisoners;

classification of prisoners is based on the seriousness of the crimes; prisoners are also given the opportunity to work and earn income.

87. Prison conditions:

- Television;
- Sanitary facilities;
- Regular cleaning and spraying against mosquitoes and fleas;
- Optimal lighting and water supply;
- Locations are kept clean, daily;
- Clean drinking water available;
- Kitchens are kept clean and are regularly inspected.

88. The maximum capacity of *Centrale Penitentiaire Inrichting* (CPI) is 400 prisoners. The current occupation is 350. Female and minors are kept separate and the occupation of these two categories are also below the maximum. The maximum capacity of *Penitentiaire Inrichting Duisburglaan* (PID) is 228 prisoners. The current occupation is below the maximum. The maximum capacity of *Penitentiaire Inrichting Hazard* (PIH) is 100 prisoners. The current occupation is below the maximum. The maximum capacity of the House of Detention (HvB) is 350 prisoners. The current occupation is below the maximum. Currently, the official recordkeeping at the various prisons indicates that there is no overcrowding.

89. The daily menu for prisoners:

- 06:00 AM Breakfast;
- 12:00 PM Lunch;
- Dinner.

90. Food is prepared by a selection of prisoners under supervision of a correctional officer. Food-quality check is in place. According to article 55 of the Penitentiary Act, sick prisoners are entitled to receive and adapted diet on advice of the healthcare provider. Family members or other visitors are allowed to bring food and non-alcoholic beverages for prisoners during visits. and detainees are allowed to buy food (biscuit etc.) and non-alcoholic beverages in the cafeteria

91. Female prisoners are taken care of and guarded by female correctional officers, including during illness. Male correctional officers are prohibited to enter the women prison. There are proposals to train wardens according to the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders.

H. National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)

92. The establishment of the National Human Rights Institution is introduced by the State Decree, regulating the departmental tasks of the Ministries (1991, as amended on March 27, 2015, art. 1 section B(o). The Implementing Order, which deals with the operation and staffing of this institute is currently being prepared. The Paris Principle will be taken into account and it is to be expected that this Implementing Order will be materialized very shortly thereafter.

I. Death penalty

93. The death penalty is abolished in the Criminal Code. Although the death penalty is still in the Military Penal Code, the implementation of this part of the Military Penal Code is obsolete and will soon be abolished.

J. Disability

94. On the September 25, 2015, the National Assembly approved the accession of Suriname to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

95. According to the associated Presidential Decree *(P.B. No.86 / 2015)*, the National Assembly implicitly approved the Convention under Article 104 section 1 of the Constitution. The next step that needs to be executed is the deposit of the instrument of ratification with the Depositary (the United Nations).

K. Common Core Document

96. The Common Core Document has been completed and has been submitted to the High Commissioner for Human Rights in July 2014, and is available for the treaty bodies of conventions that Suriname is a party to.

L. Moiwana judgment

97. The Moiwana Judgement is almost fully implemented. The prosecution of the perpetrators and the demarcation of the N'djuka land is still in process. The Republic of Suriname has indicated in national and international reports, that the demarcation of the land will be executed together with the implementation of the Samaaka judgment. On several occasions the State has called on possible witnesses to testify. Until this day, nobody has stepped forward.

M. Poverty reduction

98. The Government's policy is aimed at introducing a sustainable national social insurance system that provides coverage to every member of the society. In this context, the necessary measures are being taken to ensure poverty reduction and wealth enhancement and all efforts are being made to eliminate inequalities for each citizen of Suriname. The following Acts have been adopted and implemented to reduce poverty and create a sustainable social security system.

The Act Minimum Wage of September 9, 2014 *(S.B. 2014 no.112)*

99. With the introduction of minimum wages, the Government ensures a minimum hourly wage for all persons who perform work or provide a service.

General Pension Act of September 9, 2014 *(S.B. 2014 no. 113)*

100. Suriname's pension system, based on the General Pension Act, consists of mandatory and voluntary pension funds or retirement insurance schemes. The government also established a general provision for old age *(AOV)* for all citizens.

Act Basic Health Insurance of September 9, 2014 *(S.B. 2014 no. 114)*

101. The government has chosen to work with the social partners to bridge the gap between the Trade Union and the private sector.

102. The *Medische Zending Suriname* is an organization that provides basic healthcare services to people in the interior, using primary healthcare principles. A program was initiated, recently, to promote awareness in HIV prevention in the indigenous and tribal communities. Promotion material is developed in 3 different indigenous languages.

General Old Age Provision *(AOV)*

103. Every citizen of Suriname who has reached the age of 60 is eligible for the general old age provision. Residents with foreign nationality are also eligible if residing in Suriname for a continuous 10-year period and having paid premium over the years.

Accident Settlement

104. Having taken into account that the real value has declined and medical, funeral and cremation cost have increased, it was necessary to amendment this Act. (*G.B. 1947 no. 145*, amended *S.B. 2001 no. 66*).

Disability benefit

- Social welfare for persons with disabilities, in the amount of SRD 325 (USD 80).
- Special devices for persons with disabilities, such as wheelchairs, provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs.
- Subsidized care institutions for persons with a disability.
- Foundation for Projects for Youth with Disabilities of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing provides training and schooling for persons with disabilities.

105. Suriname, in collaboration with the IDB, is in the process of initiating the Conditional Cash Transfer-program — a project in which the government provides financial assistance to families if they comply with the conditions set. Because of administrative constraint within the Government, this project has not yet been implemented.

Housing Plan

106. Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname, a Housing Policy must be in place. The Housing Plan 2012-2017 aims at providing a sufficient number of affordable houses within a certain period.

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Suriname

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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Please recycle

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

1. International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1984)	OP-CRC-SC (2012)	ICCPR-OP 2
	ICESCR (1976)		CAT
	ICCPR (1976)		OP-CAT
	CEDAW (1993)		OP-CRC-AC (signature, 2002)
	CRC (1993)		ICRMW
	OP-CRC-AC (signature, 2002)		CRPD (signature, 2007)
	CRPD (signature, 2007)		ICPPED
Reservations and/or declarations			
Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action[3]	ICCPR-OP 1 (1976)		ICERD, art. 14
			OP-ICESCR
			ICCPR, art. 41
			OP-CEDAW
			OP-CRC-IC
			OP-CRPD

2. Other main relevant international instruments

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession			Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		
	Palermo Protocol[4]		
	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons (except 1954 and 1961 conventions on statelessness)[5]		1954 and 1961 conventions on statelessness

Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II[6]		Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions[7]
ILO fundamental conventions except Nos. 100, 111 and 138[8]		ILO Conventions Nos. 100, 111 and 138[9]
		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[10]
		Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination encouraged Suriname to consider ratifying those international human rights treaties which it had not yet ratified, as well as the Inter-American Convention Against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance.[11]

2. The Human Rights Committee encouraged Suriname to consider acceding to ICCPR-OP2, CAT and OP-CAT.[12]

3. The United Nations country team recommended that Suriname accede to CAT and ratify OP-CEDAW and the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).[13]

4. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Suriname accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[14]

5. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stated that Suriname should be strongly encouraged to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.[15]

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that the draft bill on the establishment of a constitutional court, with the power to verify against international human rights treatics the purport of acts, had been pending before the National Assembly for a significant period of time. The Committee encouraged Suriname to establish without delay the constitutional court envisaged in the Constitution with appropriate qualifications and independence.[16] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination made similar recommendations.[17]

7. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Suriname further develop existing mandatory training programmes to raise awareness among judges, lawyers and prosecutors about the Covenant and its applicability in domestic law to ensure that its provisions were taken into account before domestic courts.[18]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

8. The country team noted that in 2015 Suriname had passed legislation establishing a national human rights institution. However, according to the country team, the legislation did not specify the mandate of such an institution. Furthermore, the institution would not be

independent, as it would fall under the direction of the Ministry of Home Affairs and subsequently the Cabinet of the President.[19]

9. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Suriname establish an independent human rights institution with a broad mandate for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).[20] The Human Rights Committee made a similar recommendation.[21]

Status of national human rights institutions[22]

National human rights institution	*Status during previous cycle*	*Status during present cycle*[23]
National human rights institute		Not accredited

10. The country team recommended that Suriname establish the Child Ombuds Bureau, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child to establish an independent national commission on children's rights.[24]

11. UNESCO stated that Suriname could be encouraged to further integrate human rights education into school curricula.[25]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

12. The Human Rights Committee reiterated its concern about the absence of a specific procedure or mechanism to examine and give effect to its Views under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In that regard, the Committee regretted that no significant progress had been made in the case of *Baboeram-Adhin et al. v. Suriname*.[26]

13. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Suriname take all measures necessary to address the recommendations from its previous concluding observations and its decisions under the early warning and urgent action procedures that had not been fully or sufficiently implemented.[27]

1. Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	March 2009	2013	August 2015	Combined sixteenth to eighteenth reports due in 2019
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	June 1995	-	-	Second report overdue since 1995

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
Human Rights Committee	March 2004	2013	November 2015	Fourth report due in 2020
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	January 2007	-	-	Combined fourth and fifth reports overdue since 2010
Committee on the Rights of the Child	February 2007	2014	-	Combined third and fourth reports pending consideration; initial OP-CRC-SC report overdue since 2014

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

Treaty body	*Due in*	*Subject matter*	*Submitted in*
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	2016	Establishment of the constitutional court, establishment of an independent human rights institution, reform and regulation of the gold-mining sector and the use of mercury.[28]	-
Human Rights Committee	2016	National human rights institution, impunity for past human rights violations and judicial control of detention.[29]	-

B. Cooperation with special procedures[30]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	No
Visits undertaken	-	Indigenous peoples
Visits agreed to in principle	-	
Visits requested	-	
Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals	During the period under review, three communications were sent. The Government did not reply to the communications.	
Follow-up reports and missions		

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

14. Suriname contributed financially to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in 2012.[31]

15. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination encouraged Suriname to request technical assistance from OHCHR in establishing an independent national human rights institution.[32]

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations

A. Equality and non-discrimination

16. Concerning universal periodic review recommendation 73.23, UNHCR welcomed the decision by Suriname to amend Law No. 4 of 24 November 1975 on Nationality and Residence to ensure gender equality in the transmission of nationality. According to UNHCR, in July 2014, the National Assembly of Suriname had passed the Draft Law on Nationality and Residency (*Ontwerpwet op de Nationaliteit en het Ingezetenschap*), amending the 1975 Law. The new law gave women the same right as men to confer their nationality to their spouses and introduced important safeguards to prevent statelessness due to loss of nationality.[33]

17. In that regard, earlier in 2014, the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice had sent a communication to Suriname, noting that legislation in Suriname discriminated against women in that children born abroad to unmarried parents acquired Surinamese citizenship by descent if their father was a Surinamese citizen but not if their mother was.[34]

18. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned that discriminatory legislation in relation to gender remained in force. It recommended that Suriname expedite the revision of the Identity Act and the Personnel Act to repeal or amend provisions that were inconsistent with the Covenant, including those that discriminated on the basis of gender.[35]

19. The Committee noted the acknowledgment by Suriname that there were still concerns that certain jobs went to women and others to men. It recommended that Suriname take concrete measures to eliminate gender biases and stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of men and women in the family and society.[36]

20. The country team indicated that women in Suriname still faced significant challenges in the area of gender equality. It recommended that Suriname continue efforts to enhance the position of women; provide protection from violence, including by the full implementation of the 2009 Law on Combating Domestic Violence; and address legislative gaps related to the rights of women.[37]

21. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Suriname draw up a general law that prohibited and defined racial discrimination and included all the elements contained in article 1 (1) of the Convention, and that covered acts of direct or indirect discrimination in all fields of law and public life. It also recommended that Suriname align its legislation with article 4 of the Convention by including therein a provision prohibiting organizations that promoted and incited racial discrimination.[38]

22. The Committee was concerned about reports of the persistence of a caste system in certain communities of Indian origin living in the State party. It recommended that Suriname take steps to identify specific communities and persons who might suffer from

such practices and, if applicable, to adopt specific measures to combat and eradicate such discriminatory practices.[39]

23. The Committee was also concerned about the situation of indigenous and tribal peoples and persisting discrimination faced by them in the full enjoyment of their collective and individual rights.[40]

24. The Committee was concerned about reports of discrimination experienced by regular and irregular migrants in the enjoyment of their rights. It encouraged Suriname to ensure access to education, employment and health services without discrimination to all persons under its jurisdiction.[41]

25. In relation to universal periodic review recommendation 73.12, UNHCR was concerned that the lack of birth registration had become a factor contributing to the exclusion of many migrant children from the enjoyment of their fundamental rights and recommended that Suriname issue birth certificates to all children born on its territory.[42] The Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed similar concerns.[43] The latter Committee recommended that Suriname remove administrative barriers and discriminatory practices that prevented children born to foreign parents from acquiring nationality at birth; introduce safeguards to prevent statelessness; and address discriminatory practices in the application of its 1975 Law on Nationality and Residence, as amended, particularly in the context of birth registration.[44]

26. The country team recommended that Suriname enact specific legislation on the prevention of discrimination based on sexual or gender orientation.[45]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of person

27. In March 2015, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights welcomed the adoption by Suriname of the law to eliminate the death penalty from its penal code and noted that this decision followed its commitment during its previous universal periodic review in 2011 to support the recommendations[46] calling for the abolition of the death penalty.[47]

28. The Human Rights Committee welcomed the elimination, on 13 April 2015, of the death penalty from the penal code but regretted that Suriname had not yet amended its military penal code accordingly.[48]

29. The country team noted a very high suicide rate, especially among young people, adding that, despite widespread social concern about the alarming numbers of suicides, the response of the Government had been limited and fragmented.[49]

30. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that Suriname's criminal legislation did not adequately ensure that acts covered by the internationally accepted definition of torture were fully criminalized. It recommended that Suriname amend the penal code to include a definition of torture in line with internationally established norms and establish an independent complaint mechanism with the authority to investigate all reported allegations of and complaints about acts of torture and ill-treatment.[50]

31. The Committee also remained concerned by reports of substandard conditions of detention, mainly overcrowding and poor sanitation, in police stations and other temporary detention facilities. It recommended that Suriname adopt effective measures to ensure conditions of detention that respected the dignity of prisoners, including through the application of non-custodial measures.[51]

32. The Committee was concerned that a person arrested or detained on a criminal charge might be held in police custody for three or four days before being brought before a prosecutor, who could decide to extend the detention for a further period without judicial review. It recommended that Suriname adopt legislation to ensure that anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge was brought before a judge within 48 hours.[52]

33. While noting the adoption of the mental health work plan for the period 2015-2017, the Committee recommended that Suriname revise its laws and practices in the field of mental health in order to avoid arbitrary detention.[53]

34. The Committee was concerned about reports of arbitrary detention and ill-treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, especially transgender women, by members of the security forces.[54]

35. According to the country team, lack of data was a challenge and a constraint for developing a comprehensive child protection system.[55] The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the period 2012-2016 indicated that households headed by women, pervasive child marriage and teenage pregnancies had a significant impact on the ability of families to adequately protect their children from violence, neglect and abuse.[56]

36. The country team reported that, although sexual abuse of children was penalized in law, and despite the ratification of OP-CRC-SC, the number of prosecutions in such cases was still low. The majority of sexual abuse cases remained unreported due to weaknesses in the area of early detection. There was also a severe shortage of qualified service providers to counsel and treat child victims.[57]

37. The Human Rights Committee observed that, although corporal punishment was explicitly prohibited in the penal system, it continued to be prevalent and accepted in society.[58] The country team stated that legal provisions against violence and abuse were not interpreted as prohibiting all corporal punishment in child-rearing.[59] The Human Rights Committee recommended that Suriname take practical steps to put an end to corporal punishment of children in all settings, encourage non-violent forms of discipline as alternatives and conduct public information campaigns to raise awareness about the harmful effects of corporal punishment.[60] UNESCO made a similar recommendation.[61]

38. The country team stated that about 6 per cent of children aged 5 to 14 were involved in child labour. Differences between urban, rural coastal and rural interior areas were considerable: 3 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 17.8 per cent, respectively. Children, primarily boys, working in (illegal) gold mines was a frequently observed phenomenon. The country team urged Suriname to take concrete actions to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, and revise the Decree on Labour Inspection to take into consideration the possibility of authorizing labour inspectors to supervise the working conditions of children engaged in the informal sector.[62]

39. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Human Rights Committee and UNHCR noted the adoption of the national strategy to combat human trafficking in April 2014.[63] UNHCR indicated that Suriname was a source and destination country for women, men and children who were subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour;[64] however, Suriname did not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.[65] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination regretted the absence of national anti-trafficking legislation and formal comprehensive assistance for victims of trafficking.[66] The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the difficulties victims of human trafficking experienced in receiving access to effective protection, shelter and reparation.[67]

40. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations expressed concern regarding the absence of support for child victims of

trafficking and prostitution, and urged Suriname to intensify its efforts to ensure that appropriate services were available for child victims, including their rehabilitation and social integration.[68]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

41. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about numerous shortcomings in the judicial system. It recommended that Suriname furnish the justice system with appropriate human and financial resources so that it could operate effectively, recruit and train a sufficient number of judges and prosecutors to ensure adequate administration of justice and respect for fair trial guarantees throughout the country, and take all steps necessary to ensure the independence of the judiciary, including adequate salaries for judges.[69]

42. The country team noted that the ability of citizens to access justice was compromised by the exorbitant costs of securing a lawyer, which were beyond the reach of a significant number of citizens. The Human Rights Committee expressed concern over the adequacy of legal aid services for low-income persons.[70] The country team noted that the Government provided legal aid to citizens by providing lawyers, but that the availability of such lawyers was compromised by low legal fees.[71]

43. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that there was a lack of clarity and uniformity with regard to the rules governing communication between defence lawyers and inmates, and that such communications could be unduly restricted.[72]

44. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned about the persistent discriminatory nature of the judicial system, which did not allow indigenous and tribal peoples to have access to justice and effective remedies through their institutional structures. The Committee urged Suriname to ensure that indigenous peoples were provided with effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights, in particular in relation to the enjoyment of property rights. The Committee also urged Suriname to recognize the collective legal personality of indigenous and tribal peoples.[73]

45. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Suriname ensure that cases of gender-based violence were thoroughly investigated; that perpetrators were prosecuted and, if convicted, punished with appropriate sanctions; and that victims were adequately compensated. It also recommended that Suriname provide mandatory training for law enforcement and judicial officers, prosecutors and social workers on prosecuting perpetrators of gender-based violence, and facilitate victims' access to justice.[74]

46. In 2012, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was disturbed by the decision of the National Assembly to pass an amendment to the existing amnesty law, granting immunity for human rights violations committed during a 12-year period when the country had been for the most part under military rule. The amendment extended the period covered to include offences that had taken place between 1 April 1980 and 19 August 1992 "in the context of the defence of the State".

47. In that connection, the High Commissioner noted the case initiated in 2007 against President Desiré Bouterse and 24 others. They had been accused of taking part in the arrest of 15 prominent opposition leaders, including journalists, lawyers and a trade union leader, in December 1982, and their subsequent summary execution in a colonial fort in the capital, Paramaribo. The High Commissioner indicated that the amendment to the amnesty law would deny most families of victims their rights to justice, truth and reparation, and that it clearly conflicted with Suriname's international obligations.[75]

48. The Human Rights Committee expressed similar concern over Suriname's reliance on the amendment, as well as the absence of the yet-to-be-established constitutional court

to suspend the prosecution brought against President Desiré Bouterse and 24 others, despite the Views set out by the Committee in *Baboeram-Adhin et al. v. Suriname*.[76]

49. The Committee indicated that the Moiwana massacre of 1986 and other grave human rights violations that had occurred during the de facto military regime continued to go unpunished. It also noted with concern the reluctance of some witnesses to testify in relation to that case.[77]

50. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed serious concerns about the delay, and the lack of any concrete information indicating real progress made, in implementing the judgements of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the *Moiwana Community* (2005) and *Saramaka People* (2007) cases. The Committee urged Suriname to comply with legally binding Court rulings and, in particular, take steps to expedite the demarcation and titling of territories, the granting of legal recognition of collective juridical capacity and the punishment of the perpetrators of the Moiwana Village massacre in 1986.[78]

51. The country team indicated that Suriname had invested in Opa Doeli, a child-friendly youth facility for 12- to 18-year-olds awaiting trial. However, it added that there was still a need for a correctional facility that would meet the minimum requirements for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty.[79]

52. The country team stated that children were not always separated from adults in detention, partly due to limited facilities. Girls between the ages of 12 and 18 who had received a custodial sentence and who did not remain at Opa Doeli were placed in the women's section, along with other convicted women, in the Santa Boma adult prison. Furthermore, boys aged 16 and older who had been convicted of very serious offences were generally placed directly in the adult wing.[80] The Human Rights Committee recommended that Suriname ensure that juveniles were segregated from adults in all places of detention.[81]

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

53. The country team stated that same-sex sexual activity was not illegal, but that same-sex unions, same-sex marriages and adoption by same-sex couples were not legally recognized.[82]

54. The Human Rights Committee noted that the minimum age of marriage had been raised to 15 years for women and 17 years for men. It remained concerned, however, that the minimum age for marriage was too low and that it discriminated on the basis of sex. It recommended that Suriname amend its laws so as to bring the minimum age for marriage into line with international standards.[83]

E. Freedom of expression, and right to participate in public and political life

55. UNESCO indicated that defamation was regarded as a criminal offence and could be punished by fines or prison terms of up to three years.[84] The Human Rights Committee raised similar concerns and stated that criminalization of defamation might discourage the media from publishing critical information on matters of public interest.[85] UNESCO encouraged Suriname to decriminalize defamation and place it within the civil code in accordance with international standards.[86]

56. UNESCO noted the absence of freedom of information legislation and recommended that Suriname introduce a freedom of information law that was in accordance with international standards.[87]

57. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned that women continued to be significantly underrepresented in decision-making positions in the Cabinet and in local government, as well as in the private sector. It recommended that Suriname further strengthen its efforts to increase the participation of women in the political and public domains, if necessary through the adoption of temporary special measures.[88]

58. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination remained concerned about the limited participation of members of tribal and indigenous peoples in public life and governmental bodies, and in the development and approval of public standards and policies, including those directly affecting their rights. The Committee recommended that Suriname take special measures to increase the number of representatives of indigenous and tribal peoples, in particular women, within political bodies and adopt mechanisms aimed at ensuring that representatives of indigenous and tribal peoples participated in the design and approval of public standards and policies.[89]

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

59. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the period 2012-2016 noted that women were not empowered to compete in the labour market on an equal footing with men and could not reach their full socioeconomic potential. Unemployment also affected large numbers of young people in particular.[90]

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

60. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the period 2012-2016 indicated that progress in eradicating poverty had been limited and uneven, and that poverty was widespread and concentrated in more isolated areas of the country, particularly in the interior districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini. It noted a weak level of consensus, knowledge and skills among policymakers and decision makers with regard to pursuing human-rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches to poverty reduction.[91]

61. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned about reports of the high level of use and dispersion of mercury in gold mining and its negative impact on the environment and on the means of subsistence and the health of indigenous and tribal peoples. The Committee recommended that Suriname take specific measures to ensure that no mercury was used or dispersed on territories occupied by indigenous and tribal peoples, that contaminated areas were cleaned and that indigenous and tribal peoples affected were given access to clean, drinkable water and health care and were entitled to effective remedies and adequate compensation for the territories contaminated by mercury.[92]

H Right to health

62. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) indicated that the main challenges in providing health services included covering the sparsely populated areas in the country's interior and the fragmentation of the health-care system. For the provision of direct care, there were three main subsystems: the medical mission, regional health services and the Ministry of Health (Bureau of Public Health). Each subsystem specialized in different population segments, depending on geographic location, employment, income level, ability to pay and social status.[93]

63. PAHO also indicated that access to specialized care for those living in the interior remained limited, with people there who needed services having to travel to Paramaribo.

Emergency care was of particular concern, especially in cases of emergency obstetric care and specialized neonatal care.[94]

64. PAHO noted that gender inequalities had been documented in various health outcomes, such as life expectancy and the prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases.[95] The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the period 2012-2016 indicated that the persistent high rate of teenage pregnancy called for increased access to and utilization of reproductive health services, including family planning and sexual and reproductive health education.[96]

65. The country team indicated that it would be important for Suriname to continue effective promotion of the consistent use and sufficient availability of affordable condoms, strengthen care for persons living with HIV, and improve access by marginalized and vulnerable populations to quality sexual and reproductive health-care services.[97]

I. Right to education

66. UNESCO noted that, in 2012, Suriname had abolished all school tuition, which had improved access to education, notably for families living in the interior of the territory, and the situation of poor family households. UNESCO recommended that Suriname be encouraged to further continue its work towards implementing better access to education for all, including the population living in the interior, the poorest and children with disabilities.[98]

67. The country team indicated that, despite a net enrolment rate of over 98 per cent for primary education in 2013, the education sector was facing challenges, including with regard to the quality of education and access to education in different geographical areas. According to the country team, only 66.2 per cent of children living in urban areas attended secondary school; for children in the interior, that number was even lower, at 21 per cent. The country team recommended that Suriname improve access to and quality of education across geographical areas.[99]

J. Persons with disabilities

63. The country team indicated that children with physical or mental disabilities faced many challenges, such as inadequate care; limited opportunities for education, career and a social network; and continued experiences of stigma and discrimination.[100]

K. Minorities and indigenous peoples

69. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples stated that Suriname must adopt measures to secure the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples, and that those measures should comply with international standards and the legally binding judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.[101] The Special Rapporteur was pleased that the Government had expressed its commitment to developing new legislation in that area and to implementing the Court's judgments, and that it had taken some initial steps towards that end.[102]

70. The Special Rapporteur took note of the proposal of indigenous representatives, which had been accepted by the Government, to have a framework law that broadly addressed indigenous and tribal peoples and their rights, which would include or be accompanied by specific legislative provisions or regulations regarding land and resources.[103]

71. The Special Rapporteur stated that some formally structured platform and corresponding procedure should be established to advance the consultations with indigenous and tribal peoples on the development of legislation and any related measures to secure their rights, noting that there was a proposal to form a joint commission. He added that indigenous and tribal peoples should be permitted to name their own representatives to such a joint commission. Additionally, such a commission should establish an agreed-upon timetable, as well as clear and measurable benchmarks by which progress for development of relevant legislation and any related regulatory measures might be assessed. The Special Rapporteur also stated that it was advisable to involve international experts and international institutions in the process. He recommended that the Government seek the assistance of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to help facilitate and orient initial negotiations.[104]

72. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned that the draft law acknowledging the traditional authorities of indigenous and tribal peoples did not adequately reflect their customs. The Committee reiterated its recommendation concerning the drawing up of a framework law on the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples and recommended that this framework law comply with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.[105]

73. The Committee was also concerned about the pervasive and persistent discrimination that characterized the enjoyment of indigenous and tribal peoples' property rights and about the absence of any specific legislative framework guaranteeing the effective enjoyment of their collective rights. The Committee urged Suriname to ensure legal acknowledgement of the collective rights of indigenous and tribal peoples to own, develop, control and use their lands, resources and communal territories according to customary laws and traditional land-tenure systems and to participate in the exploitation, management and conservation of the associated natural resources.[106]

74. The Committee was further concerned about discrimination reportedly faced by indigenous and tribal peoples in the full enjoyment of their cultural and economic rights in natural reserves established on their ancestral lands. It recommended that Suriname ensure that an adequate cultural, environmental and social impact assessment was conducted in collaboration with those peoples concerned prior to the granting of concessions or the planning of activities. The Committee also recommended that Suriname adopt all measures to guarantee that national reserves established on ancestral territories of indigenous and tribal peoples allowed for sustainable economic and social development compatible with the cultural characteristics and living conditions of those indigenous communities.[107]

75. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that indigenous and tribal peoples were not sufficiently consulted in the decision-making processes with respect to issues of interest to their communities. In that regard, concessions and licenses on the land they claimed continued to be granted for extractive use, including mining operations, and the execution of large-scale development projects, without prior consultation of indigenous communities.[108] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination raised similar concerns and urged Suriname to obtain the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous and tribal peoples prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands.[109]

76. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples sent a communication about the health and environmental effects of small-scale gold-mining operations on the traditional lands of the Wayana indigenous communities of Apetina and Anapaike in south-eastern Suriname. A major concern expressed was the effects of the contamination of water and fish consumed by members of those communities as a result of the use of mercury by small-scale miners.[110]

77. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination reiterated its concern that no special measures were being taken to preserve the languages of the country's indigenous and tribal peoples. The Committee recommended that Suriname take effective measures to ensure that the children of indigenous and tribal peoples had access to an education that took into account the need to preserve their languages and cultures; consider introducing, as appropriate, the study of native languages; and take special measures to increase attendance rates and reduce the dropout rates of children belonging to indigenous and tribal peoples.[111]

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

78. UNHCR stated that Suriname faced a complex phenomenon of mixed migratory movements across the Caribbean and that it was crucial for Suriname to further strengthen its capacity to appropriately manage those movements in coordination and cooperation with countries in the region.[112]

79. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination regretted the absence of a national law ensuring the adequate and effective protection of the rights of refugees and recommended that Suriname consider drafting and enacting a national refugee law.[113] UNHCR made a similar recommendation.[114]

M. Human rights and counter-terrorism

80. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that eight-day incommunicado detention without legal representation could be ordered by the prosecutor or a court in the interest of an ongoing investigation, including in cases of drug trafficking or terrorism.[115]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Suriname from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SUR/2).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure

ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[2] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP- CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC- IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP- ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

[4] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[5] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

[6] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/ihl.

[7] Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/ihl.

[8] International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention,1957 (No. 105); and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

[9] International Labour Organization Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation Convention, 1958 (No. 111); and Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138).

[10] ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169); and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

[11] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, para. 38.

[12] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, paras. 20 and 24.

[13] Country team submission for the review of Suriname, p. 1.

[14] UNHCR submission for the review of Suriname, p. 8; and CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, para. 38.

[15] See UNESCO submission for the review of Suriname, para. 34.1.

[16] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, paras. 5-6.

[17] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 11-12.

[18] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 6.

[19] Country team submission, p. 2.

[20] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 13-14.

[21] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 10.

[22] According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: voting member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: non-voting member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination); and C: no status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).

[23] The list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights is available from http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Documents/Status%20Accreditation%20Chart.pdf.

[24] Country team submission, p. 2.

[25] See UNESCO submission, para. 34.5.
[26] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 7.
[27] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 7-8; see also letters dated 2 September 2011 and 9 March 2012 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Representative of Suriname to the United Nations, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/SUR/INT_CERD_ALE_SUR_5544_E.pdf and http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/SUR/INT_CERD_ALE_SUR_5543_E.pdf, respectively.
[28] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 12, 14 and 28
[29] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 50.
[30] For the titles of special procedure mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx.
[31] OHCHR, Human Rights Appeal 2013, p. 17.
[32] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, para. 14.
[33] UNHCR submission, p. 2.
[34] A/HRC/28/85, p. 124.
[35] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, paras. 11-12.
[36] Ibid., paras. 13-14.
[37] Country team submission, p. 6.
[38] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 9-10.
[39] Ibid., paras. 15-16.
[40] Ibid., paras. 21-22.
[41] Ibid., paras. 19-20.
[42] UNHCR submission, pp. 5-6.
[43] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 44; and CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, para. 19.
[44] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, para. 20.
[45] Country team submission, p. 7.
[46] See A/HRC/18/12, paras. 73.32 (Canada), 73.33 (France), 73.34 (Spain), 73.35 (Belgium), 73.36 (Netherlands), 73.37 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and 73.38 (Ecuador). For the position of Suriname, see A/HRC/18/12/Add.1.
[47] Press briefing notes on Myanmar and the abolition of the death penalty in Suriname and Côte d'Ivoire, 13 March 2015, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15694&LangID=E.
[48] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 19.
[49] Country team submission, p. 7.
[50] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, paras.23-24.
[51] Ibid., paras. 35-36.
[52] Ibid., paras. 31-32.
[53] Ibid., paras. 37-38.
[54] Ibid., para. 27.
[55] Country team submission, p. 5.
[56] United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016, p. 14, available from www.sr.undp.org/content/dam/suriname/docs/UNDAF_Suriname_2012-2016_SIGNED_L.pdf.
[57] Country team submission, p. 4.
[58] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 45.
[59] Country team submission, p. 3.
[60] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 46.
[61] See UNESCO submission, para. 34.4.
[62] Country team submission, pp. 8-9.
[63] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, para. 17; CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 3 (c); and UNHCR submission, p. 4.
[64] UNHCR submission, p. 5.
[65] Ibid., p. 4.
[66] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, para. 17.
[67] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 29.
[68] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Suriname, adopted in

2014, published 104th ILC session (2015), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3174278:YES.

[69] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, paras. 39-40.
[70] Ibid., para. 33.
[71] Country team submission, p. 8.
[72] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 33.
[73] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 36-37.
[74] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 26.
[75] Press briefing notes on Suriname, 13 April 2012, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12055&LangID=E.
[76] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 21.
[77] Ibid.
[78] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 29-30.
[79] Country team submission, p. 4.
[80] Ibid., pp. 4-5.
[81] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 36.
[82] Country team submission, p. 6.
[83] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, paras. 15-16.
[84] See UNESCO submission, para. 26.
[85] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 41.
[86] See UNESCO submission, para. 38.
[87] Ibid., paras. 27 and 37.
[88] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, paras. 13-14.
[89] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 31-32.
[90] United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016, p. 14.
[91] Ibid., pp. 14 and 18.
[92] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 27-28.
[93] Pan American Health Organization, *Health in the Americas, 2012 Edition, Country Volume, Suriname*, p. 604.
[94] Ibid.
[95] Ibid., p. 595.
[96] United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016, p. 17.
[97] Country team submission, p. 9.
[98] See UNESCO submission, paras. 33 and 34.3.
[99] Country team submission, p. 9.
[100] Ibid., p. 10.
[101] Inter-American Court of Human Rights, *Moiwana Community v. Suriname*, judgement of 15 June 2005, series C, No. 124 (2005); and *Saramaka People v. Suriname*, judgement of 28 November 2007, series C, No. 172 (2007).
[102] See A/HRC/18/35/Add.7, para. 17.
[103] Ibid., para. 18.
[104] Ibid., paras. 21-22, 24 and 26-27.
[105] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 23-24.
[106] Ibid.
[107] Ibid., paras. 25-26.
[108] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 47.
[109] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 25-26.
[110] See A/HRC/24/41/Add.4, para. 143.
[111] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 33-35.
[112] UNHCR submission, p. 4.
[113] See CERD/C/SUR/CO/13-15, paras. 19-20.
[114] UNHCR submission, p. 4.
[115] See CCPR/C/SUR/CO/3, para. 33.

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Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Suriname*

The present report is a summary of four stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

Information provided by stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations

1. Cultural Survival (CS) recommended that Suriname ratify ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and establish formal protocols on obtaining their free, prior and informed consent.[2] International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma College of Law (IHRC-OU) also recommended that Suriname reconsider its position about the ratification of ILO Convention No. 169.[3]

2. IHRC-OU recommended that Suriname ratify the Minamata Convention on Mercury.[4]

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. CS stated that a primary issue preventing the further promotion and protection of indigenous rights was the lack of recognition of indigenous peoples in the Constitution. According to CS, Suriname still operated under a colonial legislature that did not acknowledge or define the presence of indigenous groups in the country.[5] The status, presence, and rights of indigenous and tribal peoples, especially their collective rights to lands, were not recognized in the Constitution and legislation of Suriname.[6] CS recommended that Suriname revise the Constitution to include recognition of indigenous and tribal peoples, their human rights, and their rights to their land.[7]

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

4. CS informed of the establishment in 2013 of the position of Presidential Commissioner on Land Rights. The mandate of the Commissioner was to promote work on drafting legislation on and promotion of indigenous rights and land rights. However, CS indicated that the Commissioner had made little progress in these areas.[8]

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

Cooperation with special procedures

5. IHRC-OU noted that Suriname had not issued any answer to an allegation letter sent by the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2012 to seek Suriname's response to purported "small-scale gold mining operations on the traditional lands of the Wayana indigenous communities of Apetina and Anapike in south-eastern Suriname."

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

6. IHRC-OU noted that, although Suriname had committed to incorporating human rights and gender education into the curriculum during the UPR in 2011[9], to date, there was no evidence that it had taken measures to do so.[10]

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

7. Concerning violence against women, ADF International indicated that, while certain crimes prevalent in the region, such as gang-related violence, had steadily decreased in Suriname, other crimes, such as human trafficking, had increased.[11]

8. ADF International also stated that many Surinamese women were victims of domestic violence and that measures must be taken to ensure the effective implementation of the 2009 Law Combating Domestic Violence.[12]

9. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) indicated that corporal punishment of children was lawful, despite repeated recommendations to prohibit it by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and recommendations made during the 1st cycle UPR.[13]

10. GIEACPC noted that corporal punishment of children was unlawful in the penal system but lawful in the home, alternative care settings, day care and schools.[14]

11. GIEACPC observed that Suriname had accepted the recommendation to prohibit it in schools[15] but rejected recommendations to prohibit it in the home and other settings[16], stating that ministerial instructions not to use corporal punishment are regularly sent to schools, that regulations are in place with regard to youth in prison, and that the Act on Domestic Violence had begun to combat corporal punishment of children in the home.[17]

12. GIEACPC stated that achieving full prohibition required the enactment of legislation clearly prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings. In this regard, GIEACPC informed that a new Criminal Code was being drafted and that it would provide an immediate opportunity for achieving the necessary reforms.[18]

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

13. IHRC-OU noted that Suriname had failed to effectuate any remedial actions after the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights had found in 2007 that Suriname had violated the rights of the Kalina and Lokono Indigenous Peoples under the American Convention on Human Rights by "granting a mining concession and authorizing mining activities inside [the peoples'] traditional territory without conducting a consultation process aimed at obtaining their free, prior and informed consent according to inter-American standards."[19]

4. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

14. CS stated that, as a result of the extensive gold mining industry, indigenous communities had been left with high levels of hazardous industrial mining waste contaminating their lands, rivers, and food sources. Communities in the interior, including indigenous peoples and Maroons, had no alternative than consuming food that was contaminated with mercury.[20] CS recommended that Suriname take steps to prevent and remedy the effects of mercury contamination on indigenous lands.[21]

15. CS noted that indigenous communities were regularly evicted from their lands due to their lack of land titles and a lack of respect by the Government for communal land rights.[22]

5. Right to health

16. IHRC-OU noted that Article 36 of the Constitution guaranteed to "everyone equal rights and this includes the public health and medical care" and that equal rights in public health and medical care was also a "target" of the Ministry of Public Health. However, according to IHRC-OU, to date, Suriname had not released information regarding "a series

of health problems affecting the Apetina and Anapaike communities." These health problems, allegedly caused by gold miners' contaminating drinking water with mercury, included "birth defects and serious neurological disorders."[23]

17. IHRC-OU informed that the Government had partnered with Medical Mission Suriname to ensure access to medical professionals in the interior portion of the country—where over 50,000 indigenous people lived. However, IHRC-OU indicated that most of those medical professionals were minimally qualified as medical assistants or aids and that this lack of proper medical training for the vast majority of medical personnel within the interior had led to the indigenous people using Medical Mission as a last resort for medical treatment.[24]

18. IHRC-OU noted that, in the interior of the country—more particularly, among the indigenous population—symptoms of malaria were still prevalent.[25]

19. IHRC-OU furthermore indicated that gold mining processes using mercury were conducted near water sources that tribes used for drinking water, cooking, cleaning, etc. As a result of this unregulated practice, indigenous people were experiencing symptoms of mercury poisoning.[26]

20. ADF International stated that, under the Criminal Code, abortion was legal only in instances where it was deemed necessary to save the life of the woman. Despite the restrictive laws, however, according to ADF International, it had been alleged that many abortions occurred, which contributed to the rising number of maternal deaths.[27]

21. ADF International stated that Suriname should focus its efforts on reducing the root causes that led women to turn to abortion, namely poverty, domestic violence, premature sexual activity, and lack of education and employment.[28]

22. ADF International continued that poor diet and a corresponding rise in obesity and diabetes had contributed to the rise in maternal health problems. Moreover, according to ADF International, the high adolescent birth rate was a significant contributing factor. Premature sexual activity was a serious problem that led to devastating health implications and severely undermined the wellbeing of Suriname's youth. ADF International indicated that education on responsible sexual behaviour in conjunction with parents, in addition to community and religious leaders, was of vital importance.[29]

6. Right to education

23. IHRC-OU stated that Suriname had improved the general accessibility of primary education but had not shown much progress in improving regional inequities. According to IHRC-OU, there was little evidence of efforts to improve access to education for indigenous and tribal children, and there was little progress in recognition of their native languages or implementation of bilingual education.[30]

24. Concerning UPR recommendations 72.25, 72.26, 72.27, 72.28, and 72.30[31] that enjoyed the support of Suriname, IHRC-OU indicated that Suriname had not shown progress in implementing them and that children in the interior continued to have inadequate access to education.[32]

25. IHRC-OU noted that children in Suriname faced great educational barriers; particularly children in the rural interior, girls who became pregnant, and children with disabilities.[33]

26. IHRC-OU observed that Suriname had eliminated primary and secondary school fees and that children in urban areas enjoyed access to all levels of education. However, children in the rural interior, who were primarily indigenous and tribal, still faced challenges in achieving a basic education. In the rural interior, some children must travel to

attend primary school. Secondary school facilities in rural districts were sparse or non-existent. High school required relocation to the capital. Children from the interior who relocated did not receive any financial or social governmental assistance.[34]

27. According to IHRC-OU, Suriname had established a policy against the expulsion of pregnant girls, however, some individual school directors continued this practice, and it was not clear what oversight had been put in place to address this problem.[35]

28. IHRC-OU continued that there were severe inequities in the quality of education that was provided in the hinterland. Villages in rural settings usually had no running water; Suriname had committed to constructing and rebuilding school facilities in the interior, but there was little to no information available about whether these efforts had been pursued. In most cases, there was no teacher housing. In addition, teachers in public and private schools might not be qualified, with some reports of teachers in interior villages who had only achieved a primary school diploma.[36]

29. IHRC-OU added that indigenous groups faced great linguistic and cultural barriers in education. There was no provision for consultation with indigenous or tribal groups on the inclusion of language and culture in the education of their children. There was no provision for seeking consent of indigenous communities to the educational curriculum, or even a mechanism to allow them to provide input on educational content. Dutch was the language of instruction and indigenous languages were not taught in school.[37]

7. Minorities and indigenous peoples

30. CS indicated that recommendations 72.8, 72.30, 72.31, 73.30, and 73.31[38] regarding indigenous peoples had been supported by Suriname, but still had not been implemented fully.[39]

31. CS also reported that recommendations 73.10, 73.52, 73.53, 73.55, 73.56 and 73.57[40] were noted by Suriname but continued to be relevant.[41]

32. CS continued that the case with the Saramaka Maroon group vs. Suriname in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights had ruled that Suriname needed to take action to adopt national legislation to legally recognize the legal status the Saramaka people had over their land and their right to free, prior, and informed consent. Although the case had made it to international court and there had been recommendations in this regard in the previous UPR[42], no legislative action had been taken since the ruling to establish indigenous land rights.[43]

33. IHRC-OU indicated that the primary concern for the indigenous population in Suriname continued to be land rights. They had no means to own, occupy, or enjoy their ancestral lands collectively nor individually. All the land to which no one could prove his or her right of ownership belonged to the State. The indigenous people based their claims on the land on the fact that they were the first inhabitants of Suriname, and the descendants of the Maroons based their claims on peace treaties. However, because these groups did not have land titles, the State did not consider them legal owners of the land they inhabited and had possessed for centuries. This lack of legal recognition had led to a "cultural genocide" of indigenous populations in Suriname.[44]

34. IHRC-OU continued that, in the Saramaka case, Suriname had been ordered, among other things, to "adopt national legislation and standards to demarcate and legally recognize the collective legal status and ownership of the Saramaka Maroon people over their traditional tribal lands, and to respect their right to free, prior and informed consent." To date, Suriname had failed to comply with the most substantive elements of the judgment. Another case before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and against the State of Suriname involved eight Kalina and Lokono indigenous communities in east Suriname. The

violations had to do with "existing legal framework that prevents recognition of the indigenous peoples' juridical personality, a situation that to this day continues to keep the Kalina and Lokono peoples from being able to protect their right to collective property."[45]

35. IHRC-OU stated that most indigenous populations in Suriname would prefer collective/communal ownership of their ancestral lands. The Constitution recognized the individual rights to land for all Surinamers; however, it did not recognize the collective rights to land and Suriname did not have any other domestic legislative provisions for collective rights.[46]

36. IHRC-OU observed that, in order for the indigenous populations to achieve land rights, the land must be clearly marked. Some communities had attempted to map out some of the lands the indigenous populations occupied in Suriname. However, the Government had not accepted these efforts and instead, insisted that their own demarcation maps be used. To date, no actual effort on the part of the Government to demarcate the land had begun.[47]

37. CS recommended that Suriname formally recognize the demarcation of indigenous lands that belonged to specific indigenous groups; adopt laws and legislation surrounding use of these lands; acknowledge legally the rights of those indigenous and tribal peoples to own, develop, control and use their lands, resources and communal territories according to customary law and traditional land-tenure system.[48]

38. CS also recommended that Suriname ensure legislature obtains the free, prior, informed consent of indigenous peoples while establishing any legislation regarding them and that all national laws reflect the minimum standard of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).[49] Suriname should also form a joint commission or platform for consultations regarding indigenous land and rights that would further monitor their implementation[50]; implement the verdicts by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights that granted Saramaka peoples and indigenous peoples land rights, protection, and legal recognition[51]; take operational steps to implement UNDRIP, adopting a national action plan on its implementation to ensure indigenous peoples' effective and politically meaningful participation in the decision-making process and equal representation in the governance of the country[52]; and implement the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples Outcome Document.[53] IHRC-OU made similar recommendations.[54]

8. Right to development and environmental issues

39. CS indicated that numerous construction projects had taken place on indigenous land without the consent, recognition, or approval from indigenous groups living in these regions. International companies in a variety of projects such as mining, oil extraction, hydroelectric power, highway and railroad construction, and housing developments, had made attempts to build and extract resources on indigenous land over the past four years.[55]

40. IHRC-OU noted that Suriname officially required developers and investors to provide Environmental and Social Impact Assessments ("ESIAs") before projects "within traditional indigenous or tribal territory" might begin. Applicants submit ESIAs to Suriname's National Institute for Environment and Development ("NIMOS") for review. According to IHRC-OU, Suriname continued to permit mining activities proximal to the Kalina and Lokono indigenous communities, although no ESIA had been submitted to NIMOS.[56]

41. IHRC-OU recommended that Suriname adopt legislation to prevent and punish illegal traffic in mercury in compliance with the Basel Convention; research the sources of all significant environmental pollutants, particularly mercury, and their presence and effects upon peoples and environments, particularly in the south and the Sipaliwini region; seek to

facilitate research and data collection in this matter; and submit national reports to comply with the Stockholm and Basel Conventions.[57]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.
Civil society
Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
CS	Cultural Survival, Cambridge, Massachusetts (United States of America);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
IHRC-OU	International Human Rights Clinic, University of Oklahoma, College of Law, Oklahoma (United States of America).

[2] CS, recommendation 3, p. 6.
[3] IHRC-OU, p. p. 5.
[4] IHRC-OU, p. 3.
[5] CS, pp. 3-4.
[6] CS, p.2.
[7] CS, recommendation 1, p. 6.
[8] CS, p. 4.
[9] Paras. 72.4 (Indonesia) and 72.5 (Malaysia), A/HRC/18/12.
[10] IHRC-OU, p. 2.
[11] ADF International, para. 23.
[12] ADF International, para. 25.
[13] GIEACPC, p. 1.
[14] GIEACPC, p. 2.
[15] Para. 72.21 (Belgium), A/HRC/18/12.
[16] Paras. 73.44 (France); 73.45 (Mexico); and 73.46 (Slovenia), A/HRC/18/12. For position of Suriname, see A/HRC18/12/Add.1.
[17] Para. 9, A/HRC/18/12/Add.1.
[18] GIEACPC, p. 2.
[19] IHRC-OU, pp. 2-3.
[20] CS, p. 5.
[21] CS, recommendation 9, p. 6.
[22] CS, p. 4.
[23] IHRC-OU, p. 3.
[24] IHRC-OU, p. 3.
[25] IHRC-OU, p. 3.
[26] IHRC-OU, p. 3.
[27] ADF International, para. 3.
[28] ADF International, para. 17.
[29] ADF International, para. 16.
[30] IHRC-OU, p. 1.
[31] Paras. 72.25 (Indonesia); 72.26 (Slovenia); 72.27 (Ecuador); 72.28 (Malaysia); and 72.30 (Slovakia), A/HRC/18/12.
[32] IHRC-OU, p. 1.
[33] IHRC-OU, p. 1.
[34] IHRC-OU, p. 1.
[35] IHRC-OU, p. 1.
[36] IHRC-OU, p. 2.
[37] IHRC-OU, p. 2.

[38] Paras. 72.8 (United States of America); 72.30 (Slovakia); 72.31 (United States of America); 73.30 (Slovakia); and 73.31(Germany), A/HRC/18/12. For position of Suriname on 73.30 and 73.31, see A/HRC/18/12/Add.1.
[39] CS, p. 3.
[40] Paras. 73. 10 (Norway); 73.52 (Trinidad and Tobago); 73.53 (Canada); 73.54 (Hungary); 73.55 (Norway); 73.56 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); and 73. 57(Netherlands), A/HRC/18/12. For position of Suriname, see A/HRC/18/12/Add. 1.
[41] CS, p. 3.
[42] Paras. 73.55 (Norway); 73.56 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); and 73.57(Netherlands), A/HRC/18/12. For position of Suriname, see A/HRC/18/12/Add.1.
[43] CS, p 4.
[44] IHRC-OU, p.4.
[45] IHRC-OU, pp. 4-5.
[46] IHRC-OU, p.5.
[47] IHRC-OU, p.5.
[48] CS, recommendation 2, p. 6.
[49] CS, recommendation 4, p. 6.
[50] CS recommendation 5, p. 6.
[51] CS recommendation 6, p. 6.
[52] CS recommendation 7, p. 6.
[53] CS recommendation 8, p. 6.
[54] IHRC-OU, p. 5.
[55] CS, p. 4.
[56] IHRC-OU, p. 3.
[57] IHRC-OU, p. 3.